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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/735,654	12/16/2003	Shih Hsiung Li	LISH3002/EM	3529
23364	7590	05/04/2005	EXAMINER	
BACON & THOMAS, PLLC 625 SLATERS LANE FOURTH FLOOR ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			WALK, SAMUEL J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2632	

DATE MAILED: 05/04/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/735,654	LI, SHIH HSIUNG	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Samuel J. Walk	2632	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 December 2003.  
 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.  
 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.  
 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 16 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
 1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)             | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

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**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-2, 6, 8-9, 13, 15-16 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murakami (US 6759957) in view of Latorre (US 5438318) and in further view of Saylor (US 6400265).

In reference to Claim 1, Murakami discloses a home security system wherein claims sensor met by sensors 11-18; claimed image capture device met by cameras 21-26; claimed control unit met by controller 30; claimed communication interface met by electric power lines L; claimed image transmission to cell phone met by cellular phone 50 which is enabled to show an image captured by camera 21, see Col. 8 lns 39-48. Murakami does not disclose a memory. However, Latorre teaches of a movement detector for detecting movement within a predetermined space wherein movement detector (unlabeled) includes memory 6, see Col. 2 lns 1-3 and

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39-47. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Latorre into the system of Murakami because providing a memory allows the device to effectively and accurately compare measured levels to desired thresholds.

Murakami and Latorre do not disclose dialing an emergency number and generating alarm signals. However, Saylor discloses a system and method for monitoring security system by using video images wherein the user and police or security company are notified of alarm conditions via the web, see Col. 3 lns 61-63, Col. 4 lns 2-3 and 24-28, Col. 5 lns 38-49 and Col. 6 lns 35-55. Therefore, one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have incorporated the teachings of Saylor into the system of Murakami and Latorre because notifying emergency personnel of alarm conditions allows for a quicker response and a safer environment.

In reference to Claim 2, Murakami further discloses that sensors 11-18 comprise infrared sensors, see Col. 4 lns 28-29.

In reference to Claim 6, Murakami further discloses that camera21-26 are CCD, see Col. 5 lns 12-13.

In reference to Claims 8-9 and 13, Murakami discloses a plurality of sensors and a plurality of cameras operable of a plurality of electric power lines, see Col. 3 lns 40-51.

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Murakami does not specifically disclose modulation and demodulation. However, Latorre teaches of movement detector (unlabeled) that includes demodulator 3, see Col. 2 lns 39-47. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include modulation and demodulation means so that the data would properly and efficient transmit.

In reference to Claims 15-16 and 20, Murakami discloses that the communication between sensors 11-18 and controller 30 is over power lines. Murakami and Latorre do not disclose wireless communication. However, Saylor teaches that communication may be establish through various mediums such as radio frequency, POTS, cable modem, DSL, wireless and others, see Col. 5 lns 38-49. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize wireless communication because it allows more versatility and easier installation.

3. Claims 3-5 and 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murakami in view of Latorre in view of Saylor and in further view of Owechko (US 2003/0204384).

In reference to Claims 3-5, Murakami and Saylor disclose a system which monitors intrusion alarm conditions over power

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lines. Murakami and Saylor do not disclose an ultrasonic sensor. However, Owechko teaches of high-performance sensor fusion architecture wherein object presence is detected using vision sensors such as CCD and CMOS cameras and ultrasonic sensors, see para [0049]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Owechko into the combined system of Murakami, Latorre and Saylor because the sensors are functionally equivalent and readily available components.

In reference to Claims 10-12, see above rejection in reference to Claims 8-9.

In reference to Claims 17-19, see above rejection in reference to Claims 15-16 and 20.

4. Claims 7 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murakami in view of Latorre in view of Saylor and in further view of Parsadayan (US 6329930).

In reference to Claims 7, Murakami and Saylor disclose a system for monitoring intrusion alarm conditions over power lines using a CCD camera. Murakami, Latorre and Saylor do not disclose a CMOS camera. However, Parsadayan teaches of a method and apparatus for detection of a breach of a security gate

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wherein cameras 20 may be any of a [w]ide variety of known digital video cameras including CMOS imaging microcircuits, see Col. 2 lns 61-64. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Parsadayan into the combined system of Murakami and Saylor because CMOS cameras are functionally equivalent and readily available components.

In reference to Claims 14, see above rejection in reference to Claims 8-9.

#### ***Conclusion***

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Orita (US 6831550) discloses a security system using sensors. Richman (US 2003/0206100) discloses a method and protocol for real time security system. Naidoo (US 2004/0086090) discloses a lifestyle multimedia security system. Schranz (US 2004/0086093) discloses a VOIP security monitoring and alarm system.

#### ***Correspondence***

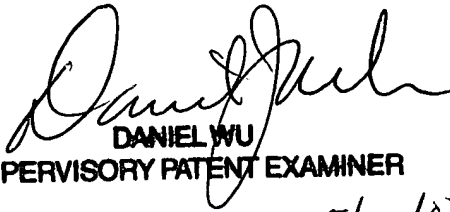
6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Samuel J.

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Walk whose telephone number is (571) 272-2960. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 8:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Daniel Wu can be reached on (571) 272-2964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
DANIEL WU  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
5/02/05